

Chemical Reaction Engineering Modeling and Simulation in COMSOL Multiphysics®



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Sr. Technical Marketing Engineer
COMSOL



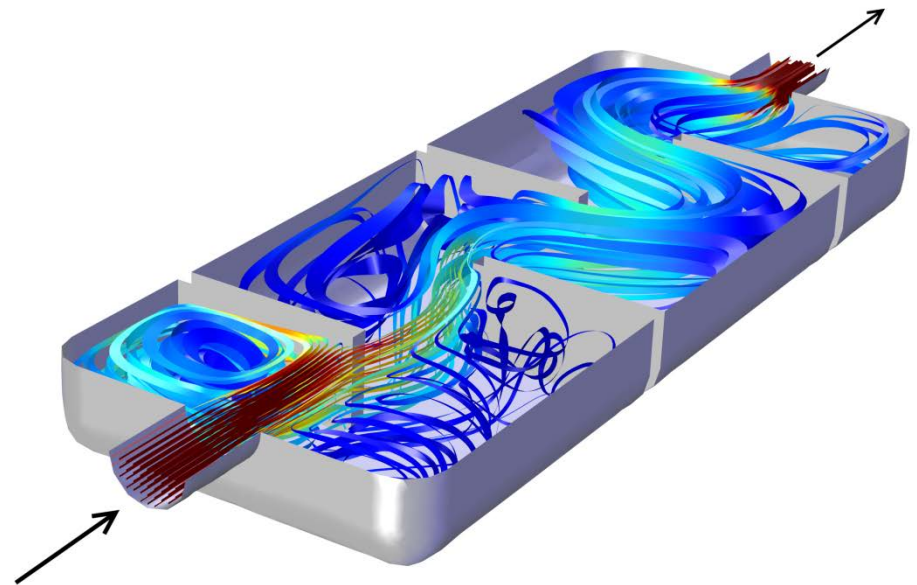
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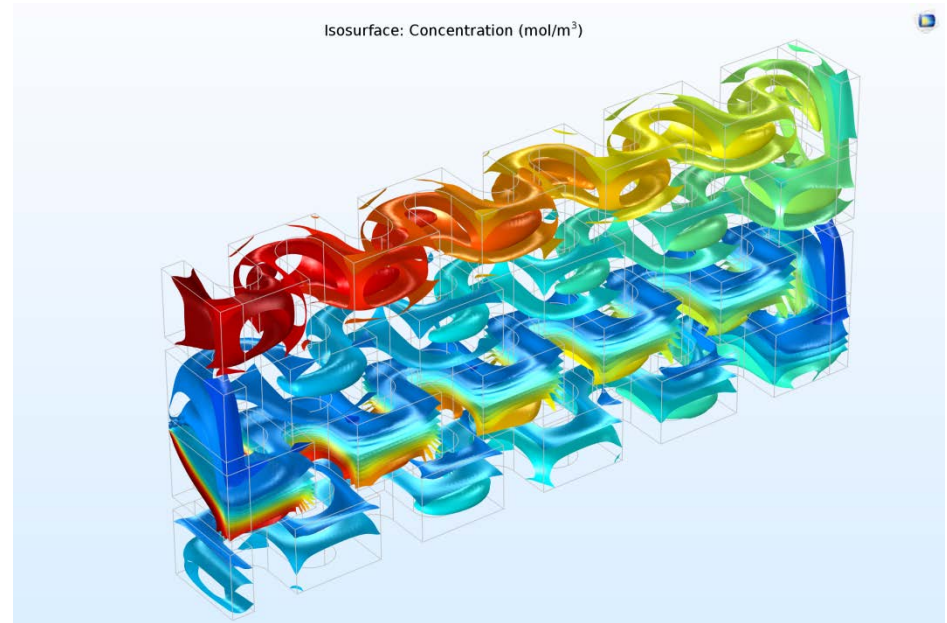
- Why numerical simulation?
 - Introduction to COMSOL Multiphysics® software
- Tools for modeling:
 - Transport and reactions
 - Heterogeneous catalysis
- Modeling strategy
- From model to app
- Applications and examples
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- How to:
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Turbulent reacting flow

Why Simulate?

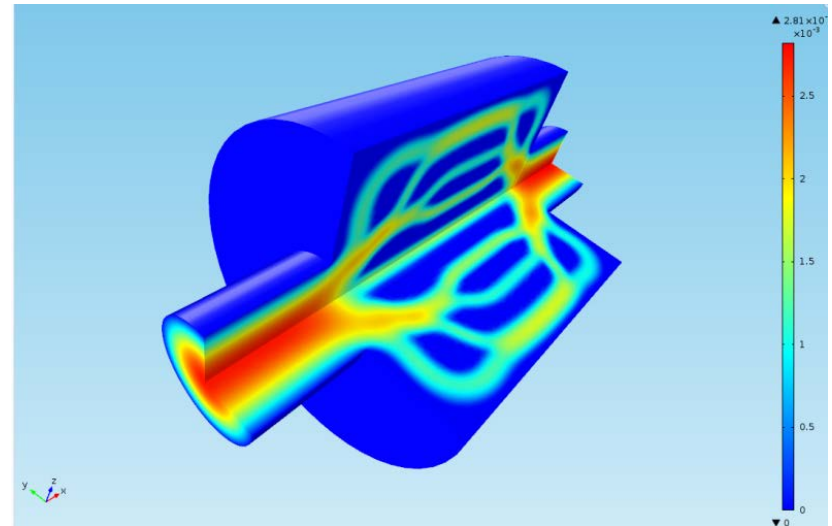
- Understanding
 - Enable intuition for further innovation



Flow and chemical composition in a plate reactor

Why Simulate?

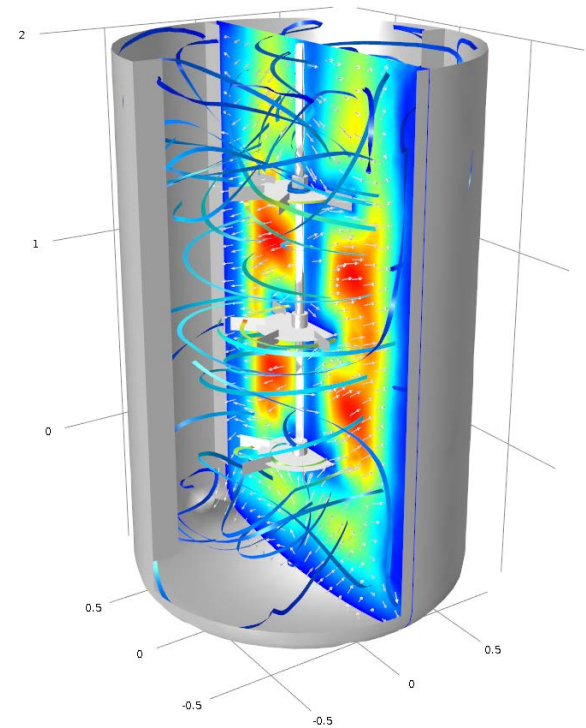
- Understanding
 - Enable intuition for further innovation
- Testing of new ideas



Optimization of a catalytic reactor

Why Simulate?

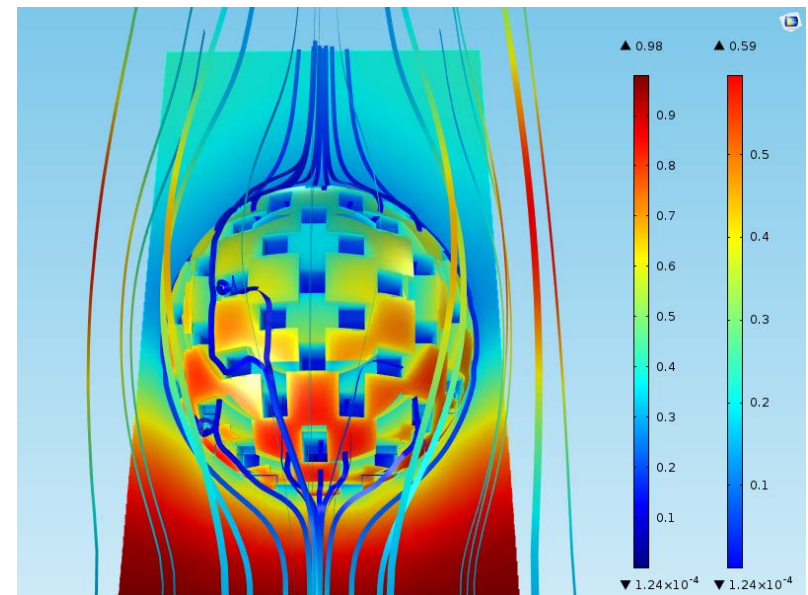
- Understanding
 - Enable intuition for further innovation
- Testing new ideas
- Control and optimization
 - Adapt the process to different operating conditions
 - Reduce the need for prototypes and pilot plants



Batch reactor equipped with three Rushton turbines

Why Simulate?

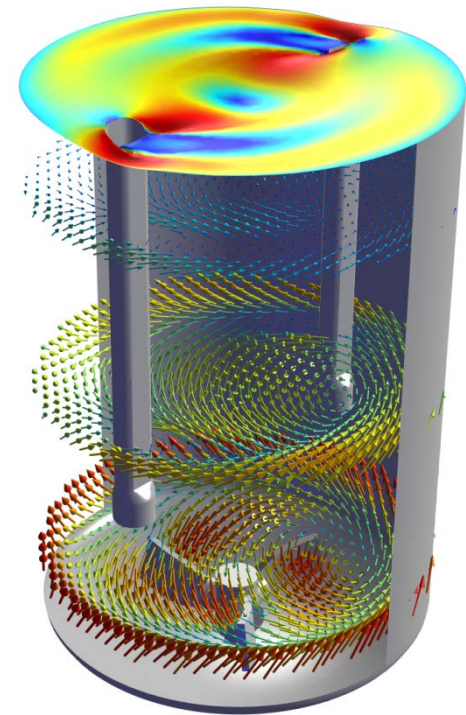
- Understanding
 - Enable intuition for further innovation
- Testing new ideas
- Control and optimization
 - Adapt the process to different operating conditions
 - Reduce the need for prototypes and pilot plants
- Predict the unmeasurable
 - Simulate impossible or dangerous scenarios



Flow and reactions in an idealized porous catalytic particle

Why Simulate?

- Understanding
 - Enable intuition for further innovation
- Testing new ideas
- Control and optimization
 - Adapt the process to different operating conditions
 - Reduce the need for prototypes and pilot plants
- Predict the unmeasurable
 - Simulate impossible or dangerous scenarios
- Validation



Reacting flow in a tank equipped with a bottom mixer

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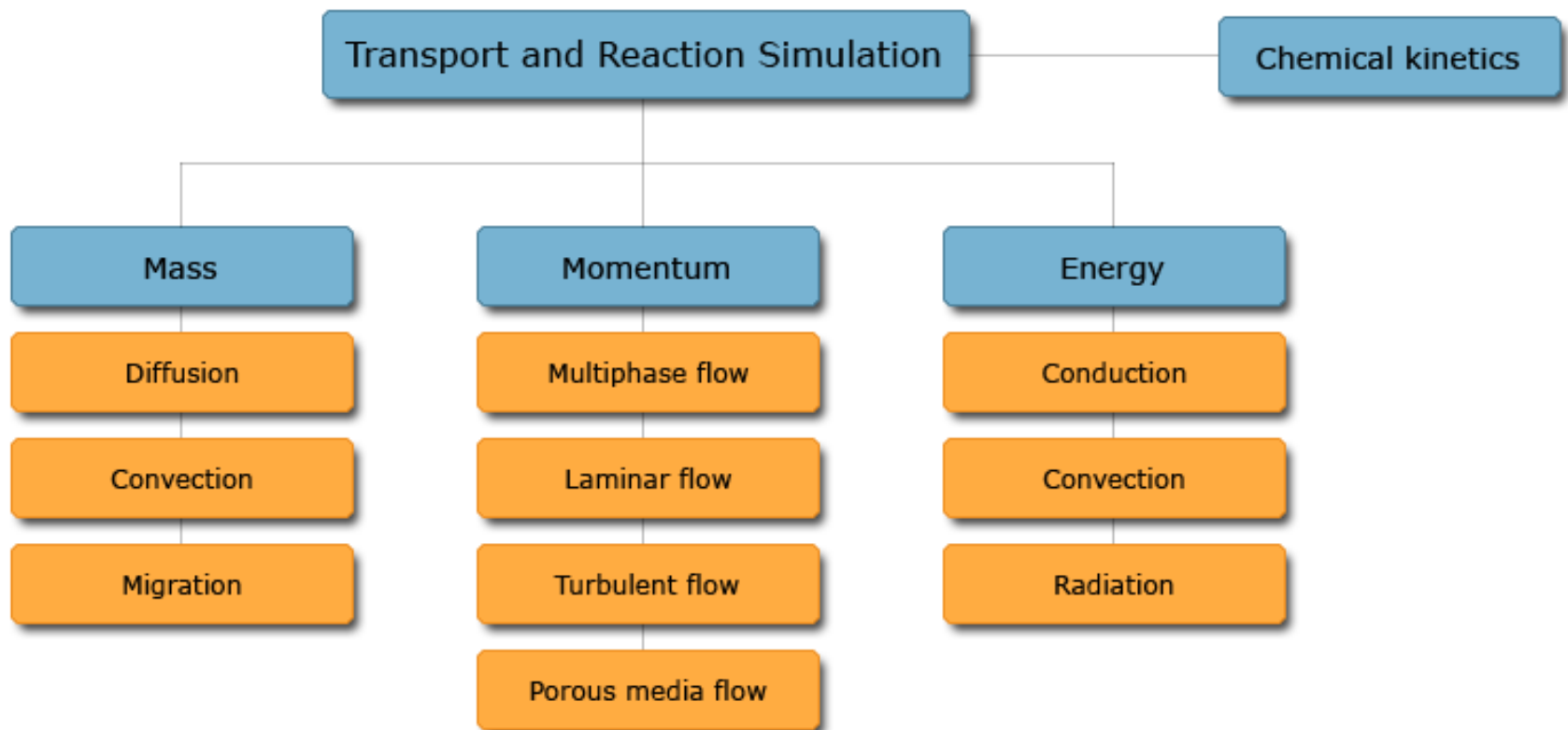
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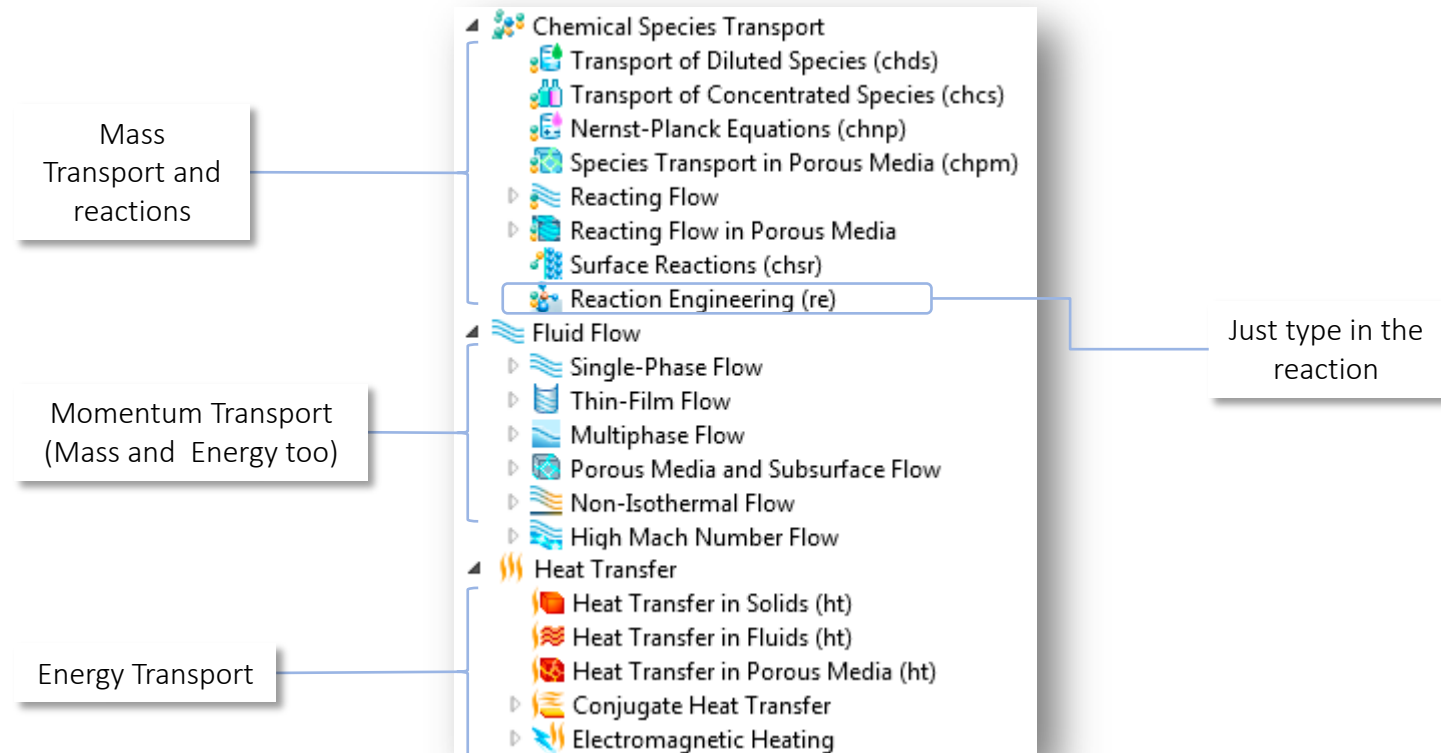
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Mass, Energy, and Momentum

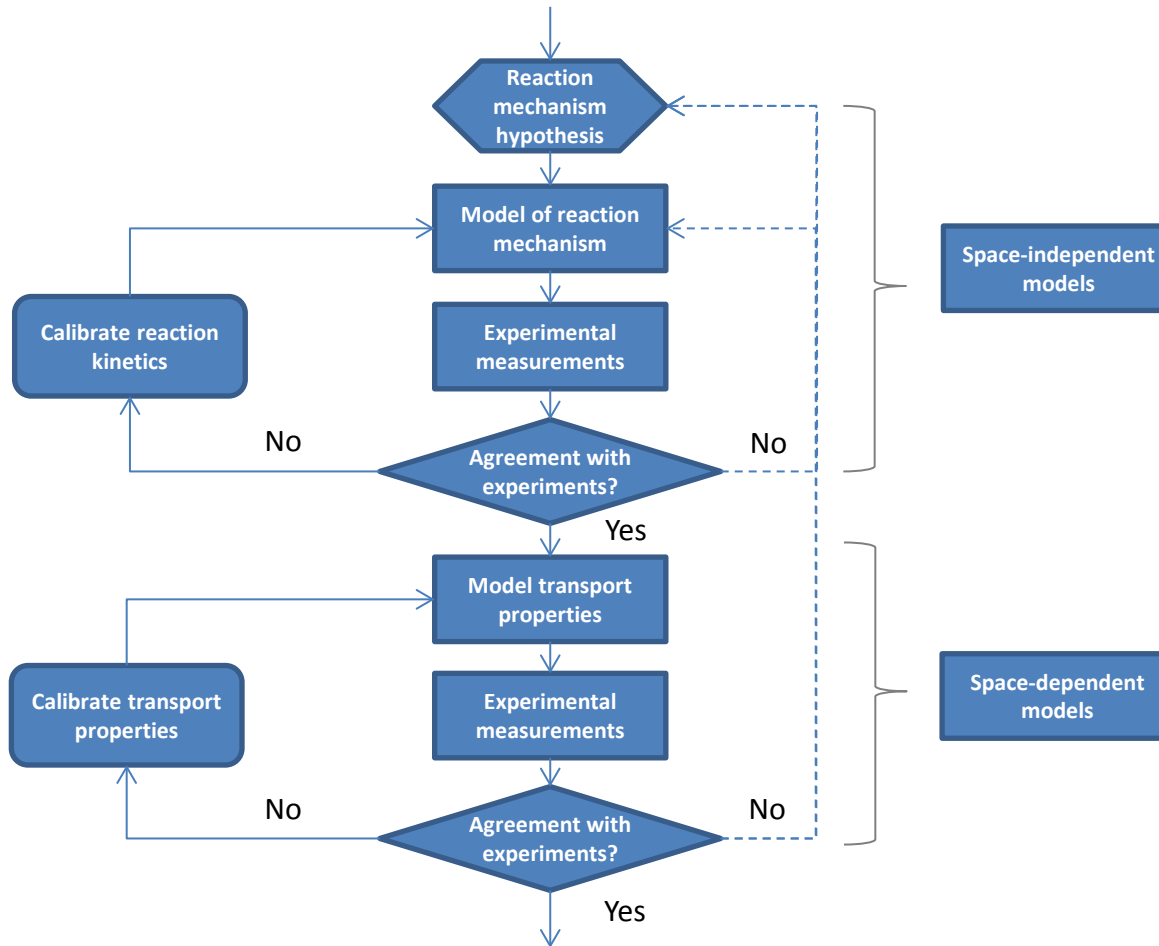


The Chemical Reaction Engineering Interfaces

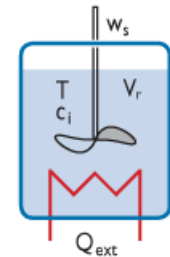


Chemical Reaction Engineering Module
and CFD Module

Modeling Strategy

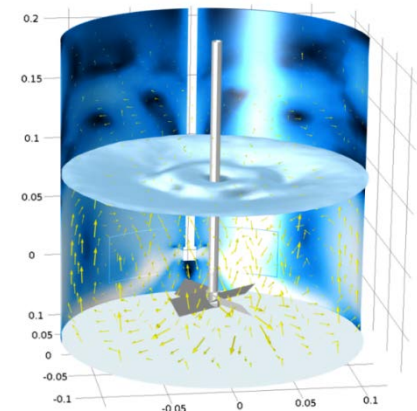


Space-independent



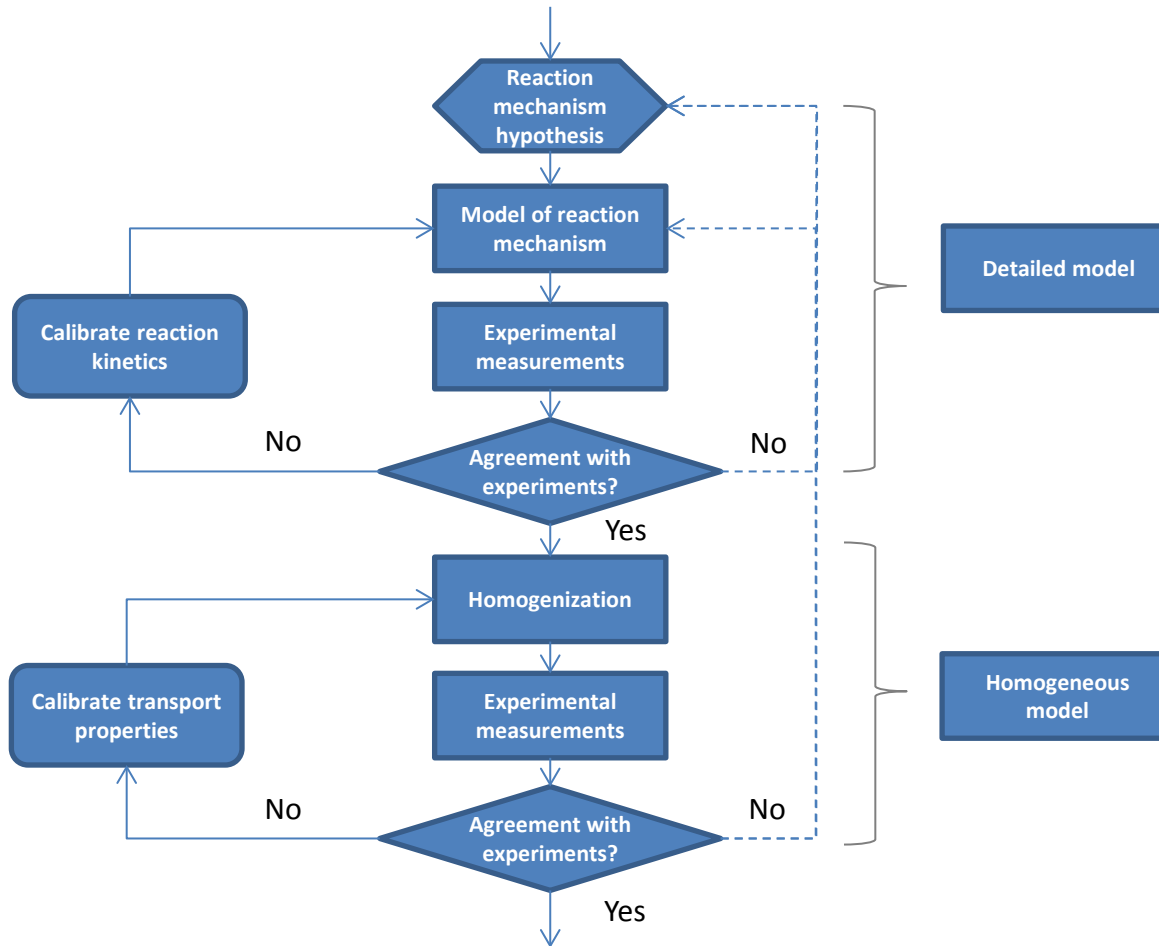
Perfectly mixed systems

Velocity field (m/s)

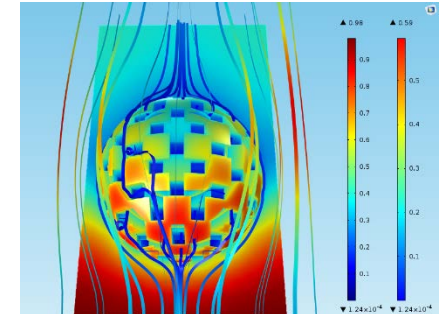


Space-dependent process

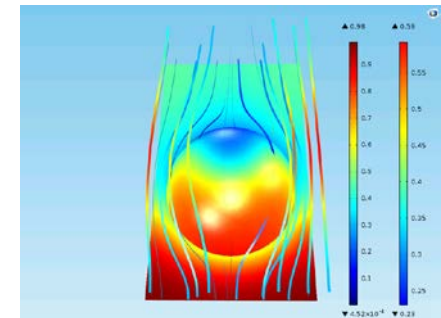
Modeling Strategy, Heterogeneous Catalysis



Detailed model



Heterogeneous reactions



Homogeneous model



Example of the Modeling Strategy with the Chemical Reaction Engineering Module

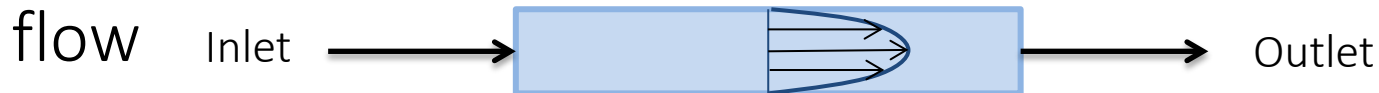
Reaction Model

- Reaction:



- Reactor model:

- Parallel plate reactor with fully developed laminar flow



Define Chemical Reaction Formulas in Perfectly Mixed Environment

The screenshot displays the COMSOL Model Builder interface. On the left, the 'Model Builder' tree shows a hierarchy: 'cstr_startup.mph (root)' > 'Global Definitions' > 'Component 1 (comp1)' > 'Definitions' > 'Reaction Engineering (re)'. Under 'Reaction Engineering', there are two reaction entries: '2: a+b<=>c+d' and '3: d+e<=>2f+g'. A blue box highlights the 'Definitions' folder, and a blue line connects it to a text box on the left. Another blue line connects the 'Reaction Engineering' folder to a text box on the right. The right panel shows the 'Reaction' settings for the selected reaction. It includes a 'Reaction Formula' section with a text input field containing 'd+e<=>2f+g'. Below this is a 'Reaction type' dropdown menu set to 'Reversible'. The 'Reaction Rate' section has a dropdown menu set to 'Automatic', showing the mass-action law formula:
$$r_j = k_f^j \prod_{i=1}^{Q_f} c_i^{\nu_{ij}} - k_r^j \prod_{i=1}^{Q_p} c_i^{\nu_{ij}}$$
. The 'Rate Constants' section has checkboxes for 'Specify equilibrium constant' and 'Use Arrhenius expressions'. Below these are input fields for the 'Forward rate constant' (k^f) and 'Reverse rate constant' (k^r), both with units. A blue line connects the 'Reaction Formula' input field to a text box on the right. Another blue line connects the 'Reaction Rate' dropdown menu to a text box on the right. A third blue line connects the 'Rate Constants' section to a text box on the right.

Model Builder

- cstr_startup.mph (root)
 - Global Definitions
 - Component 1 (comp1)
 - Definitions
 - Reaction Engineering (re)
 - 2: a+b<=>c+d
 - 3: d+e<=>2f+g
 - Species: a
 - Species: b
 - Species: c
 - Species: d
 - Species: e
 - Species: f
 - Species: g
 - Feed Stream 1
 - Study 1
 - Parametric Sweep
 - Step 1: Time Dependent
 - Solver Configurations
 - Job Configurations
 - Results

Reaction

Reaction Formula

Formula: d+e<=>2f+g

Reaction type: Reversible

Reaction Rate

Reaction rate: Automatic

Rate Constants

Specify equilibrium constant

Use Arrhenius expressions

Forward rate constant: k^f 5 m³/(s·mol)

Reverse rate constant: k^r 3 m⁶/(s·mol²)

2. The material balances for the species are automatically generated as you type in the chemical equations

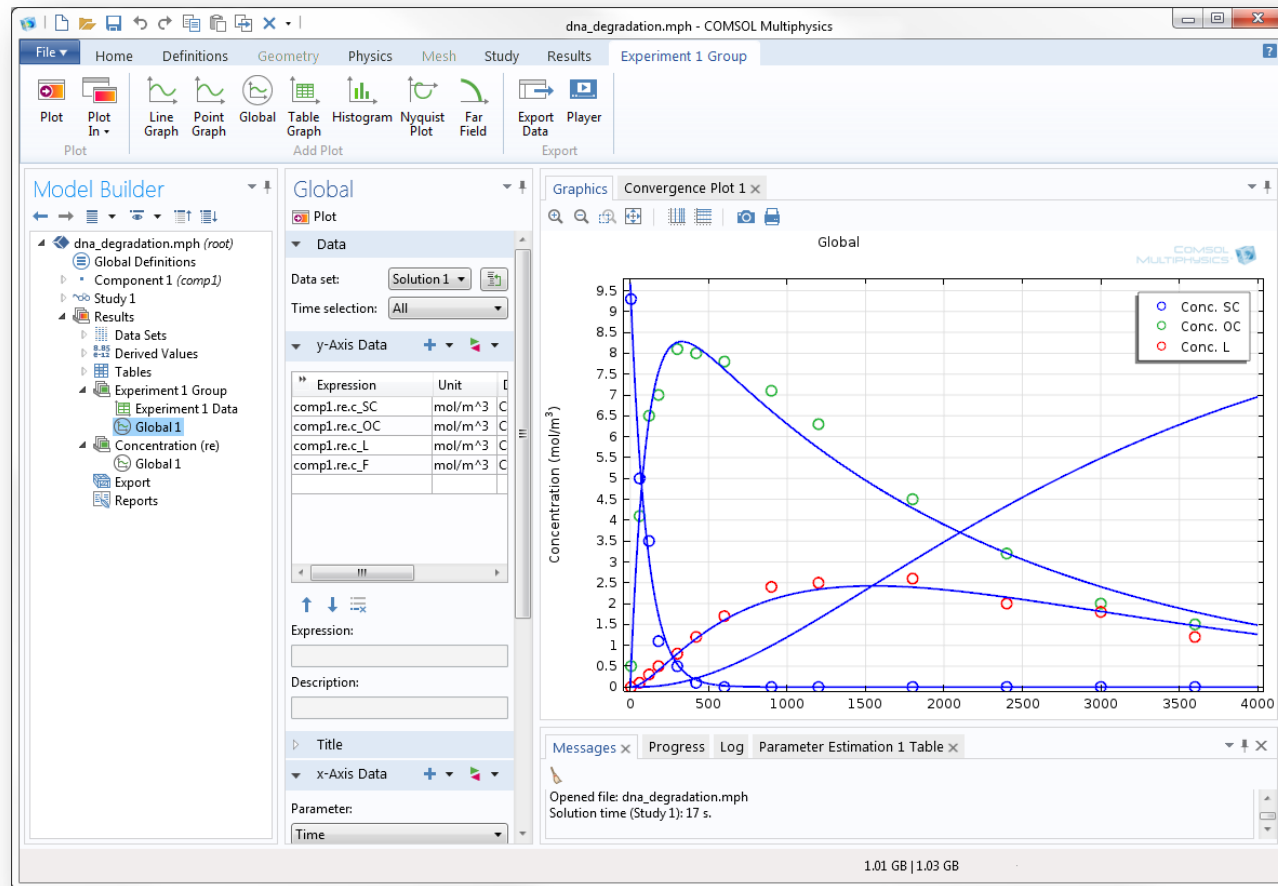
1. Just type in the chemical reactions

3. The kinetics are automatically formulated according to the mass-action law. If needed, you can replace the rate law with your own expressions

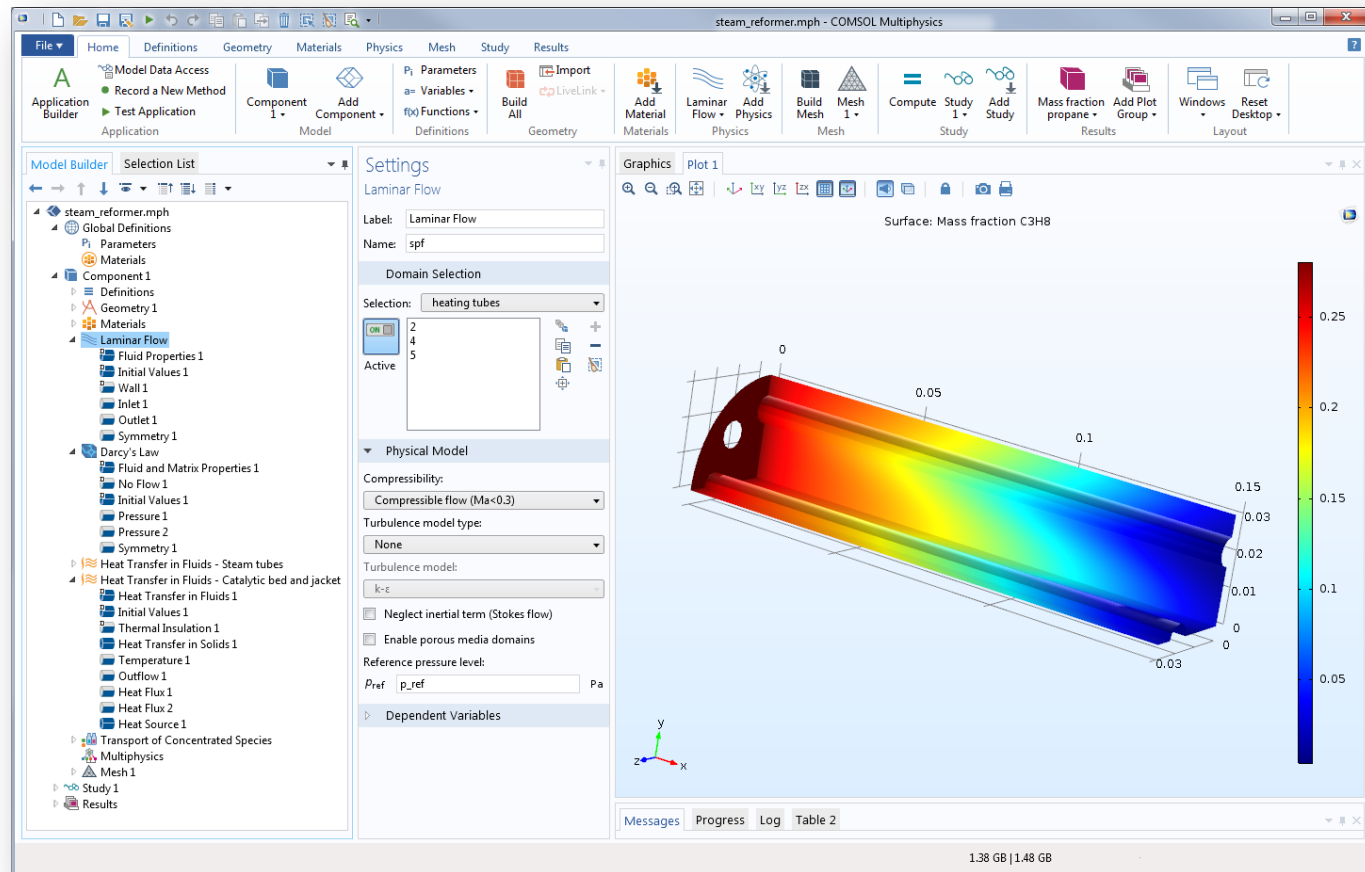
Models for batch, semi-batch, continuous stirred tank reactors, and plug-flow reactors are predefined

4. Automatic units of rate constants, depending on kinetics expressions

Simulation and Parameter Estimation Ideal Batch Reactor



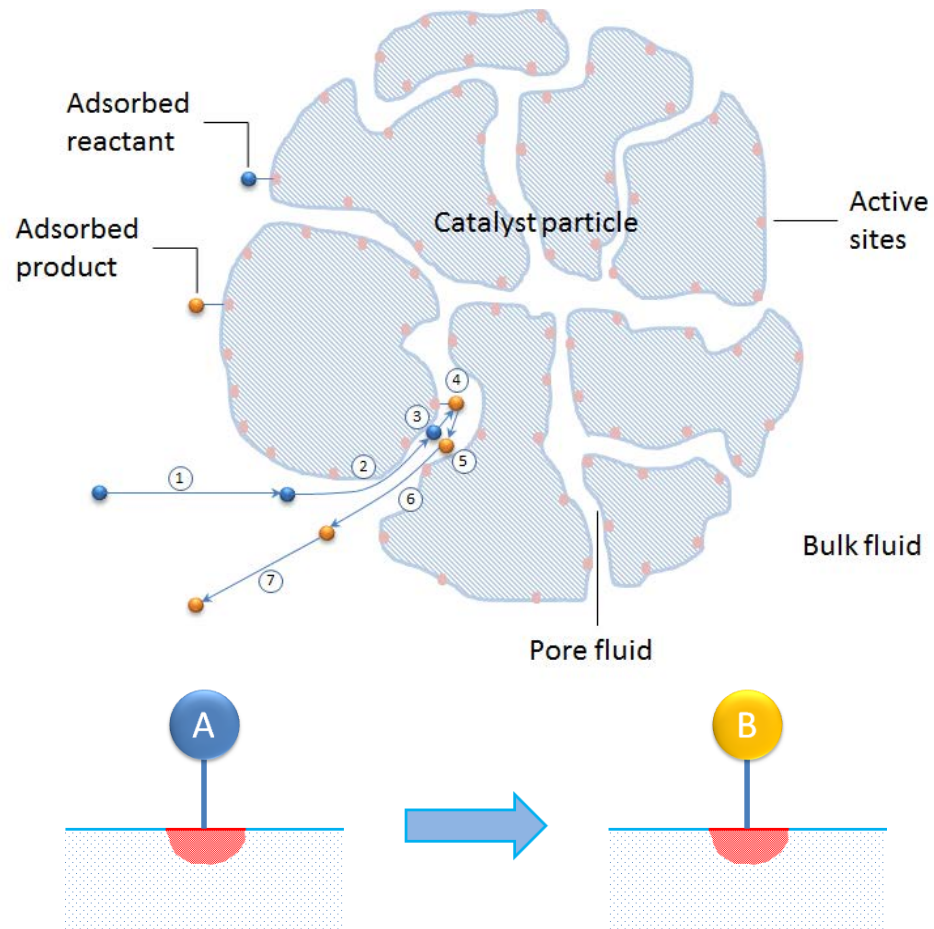
Extend to Space-Dependent Models of Non-Ideal Reactors



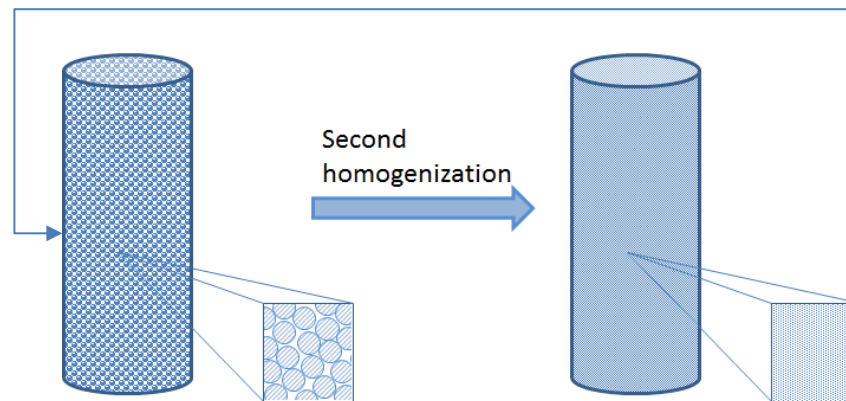
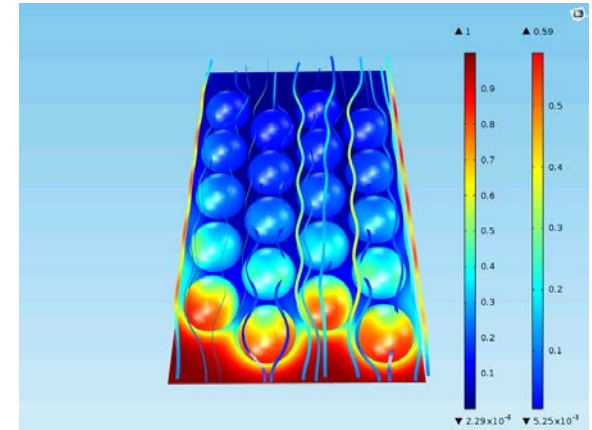
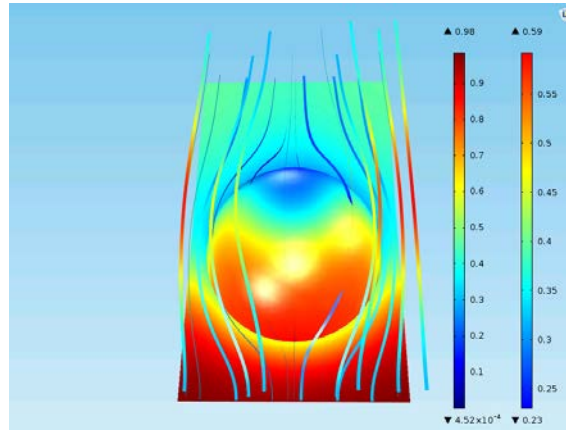
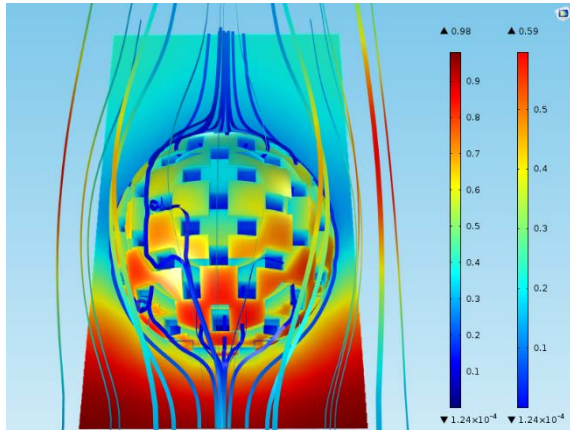


Example of the Modeling Strategy for Heterogeneous Catalysis

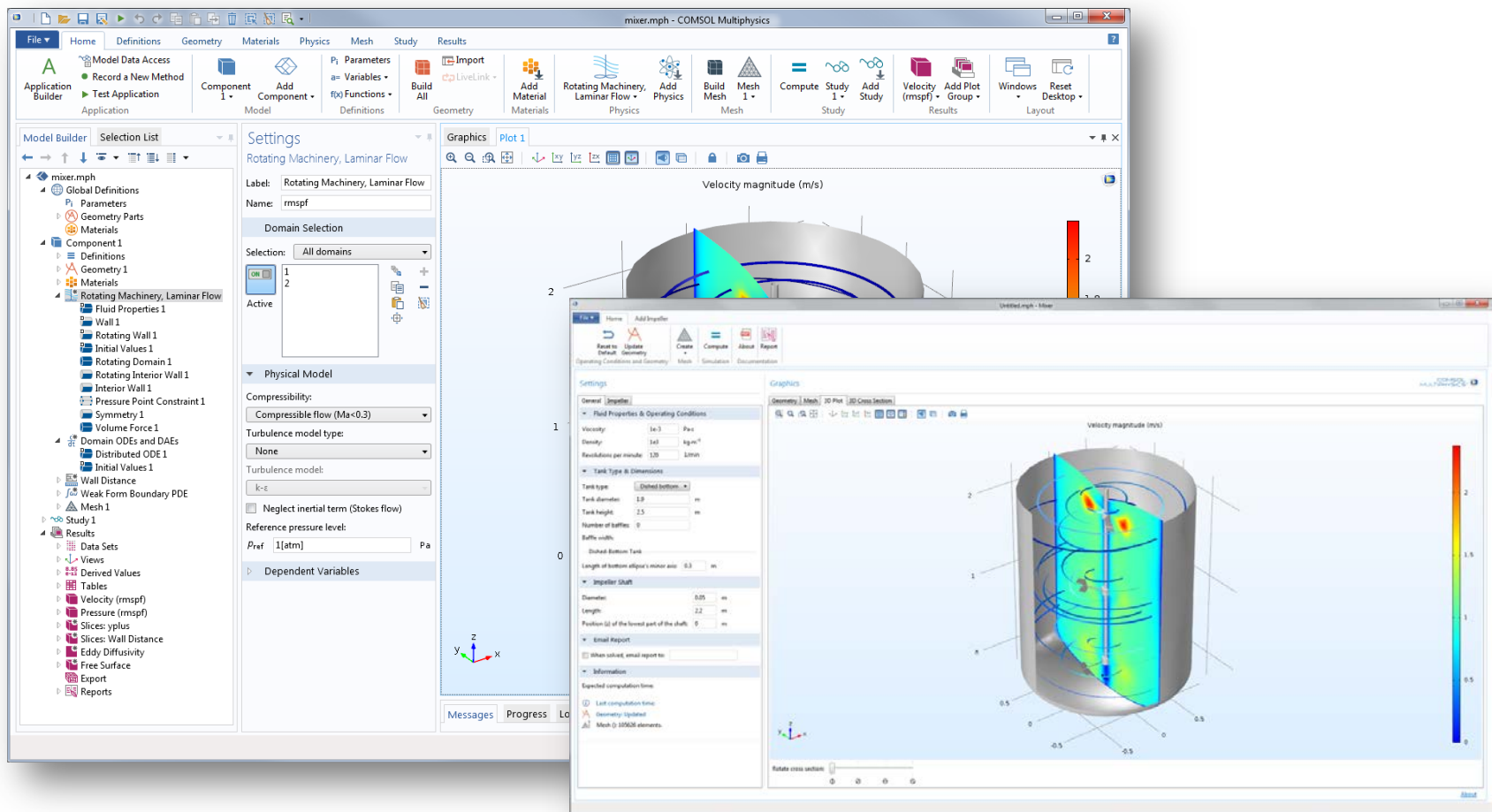
Model Definition



Modeling Results



From Model to App





Use of External Physicochemical Data

- CHEMKIN import
 - Standardized text file format for import of
 - Transport properties (viscosity etc)
 - Physical properties (heat capacity, enthalpy, entropy, etc)
 - Reaction kinetics mechanisms (expressions)
 - Set up the reactions automatically in the Reaction Engineering interface
 - NASA Polynomials possible to enter through CHEMKIN™ file
- Thermodynamics interface
 - Port to industrial performance non-ideal mixture property models and data such as
 - Aspen Properties®, aspenONE®, COMThermo® packages, Simulis® Thermodynamics, etc.
 - Temperature- and pressure-dependent properties
 - Concentration-dependent mixing rules (non-ideal mixtures)
 - Multiphase-equilibrium phase diagrams, flash calculations



Applications and Examples



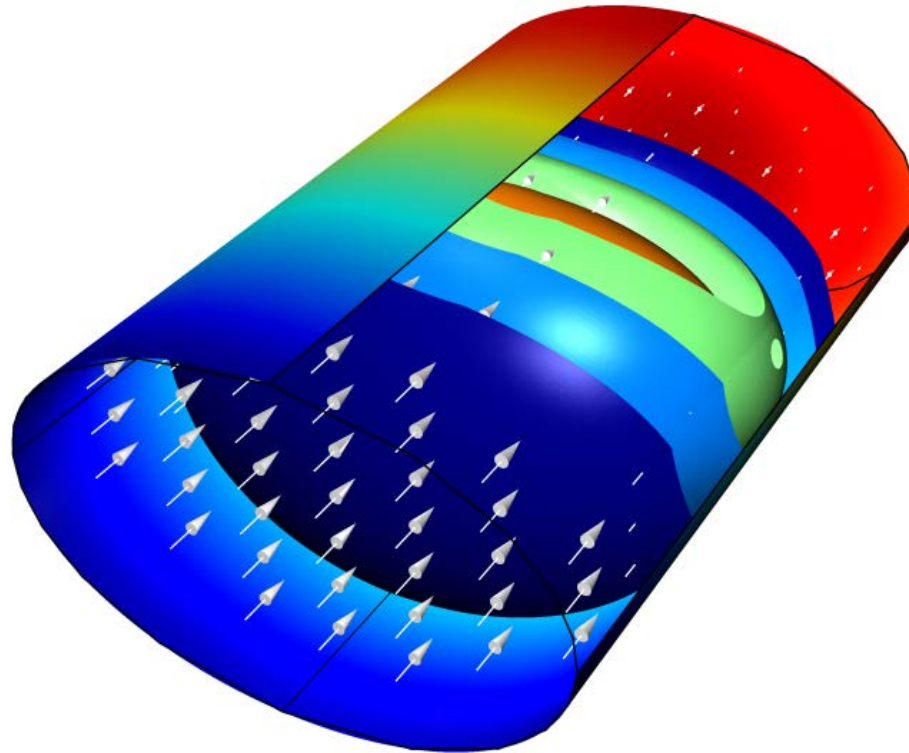
Who can benefit from chemical reaction engineering modeling?

- Not only traditional "Chemical Industry":
 - Bulk and Fine Chemicals Production
 - Pulp and Paper
 - Energy and Environmental
 - Food and Household Products
 - Pharmaceuticals and Biotechnology
 - Materials, Polymers, and Petrochemicals
 - Surface Chemistry and Semiconductors
 - Water and Effluent Treatment
 - ...

Energy and Environmental



Energy and Environmental

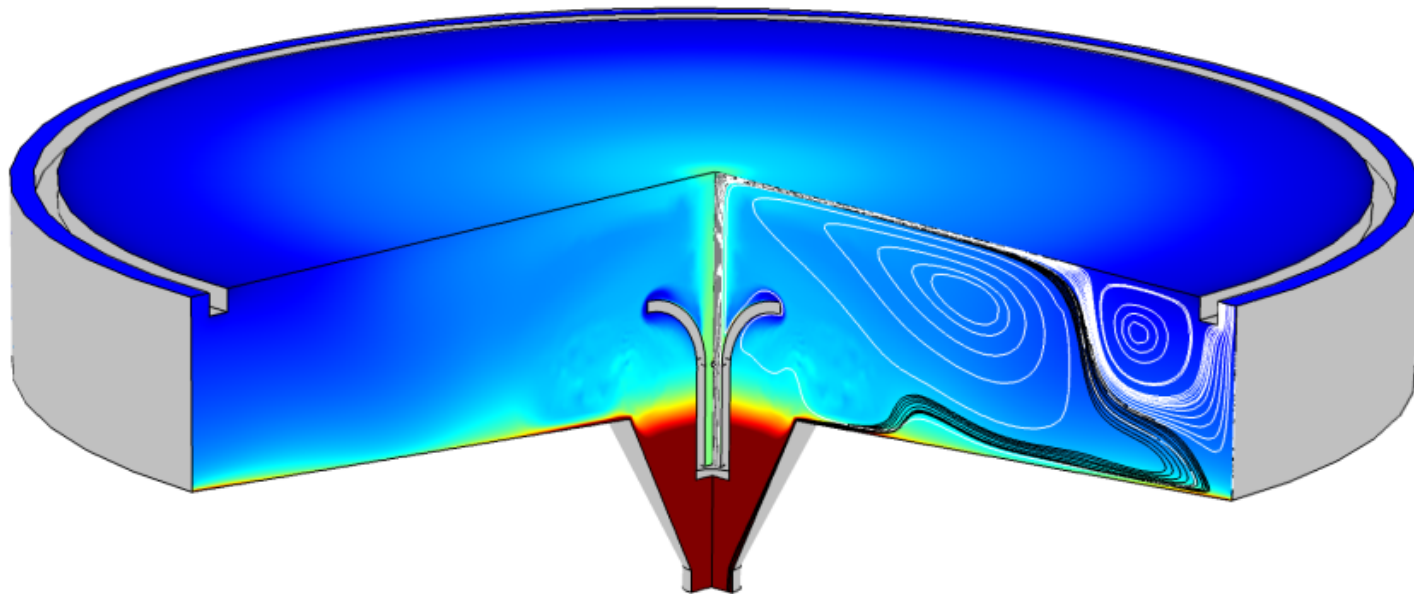


Flow field, concentration, and temperature distribution in a diesel particle filter

Water and Effluent Treatment



Water and Effluent Treatment



* This model also
requires
the CFD Module

Velocity field and volume fraction of the dispersed
phase in a secondary sedimentation clarifier*

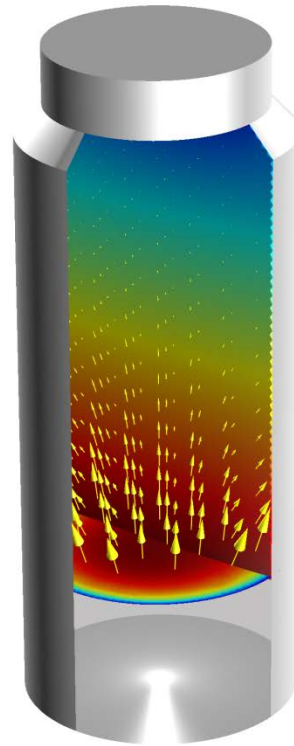


Pharmaceuticals and Biotechnology





Pharmaceuticals and Biotechnology



Temperature distribution and heat flux in a freeze drying process

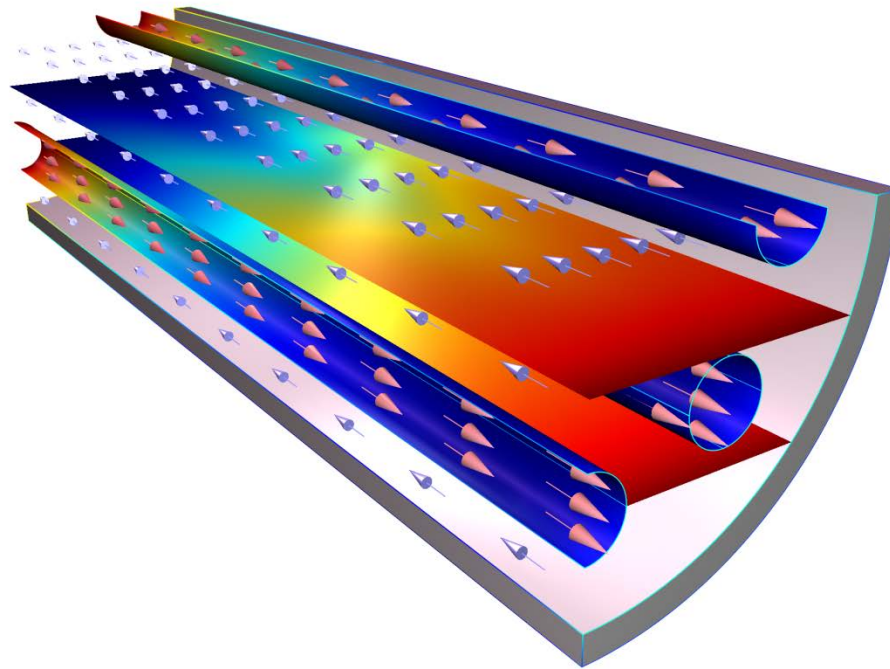


Bulk and Fine Chemicals Production





Bulk and Fine Chemicals Production

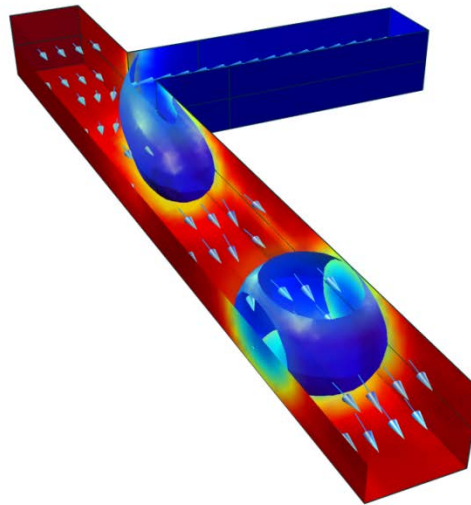


Velocity field, concentration, and temperature distributions in a steam reformer

Food and Household Products



Food and Household Products



Velocity field and position of the two-phase interface in an emulsifier*

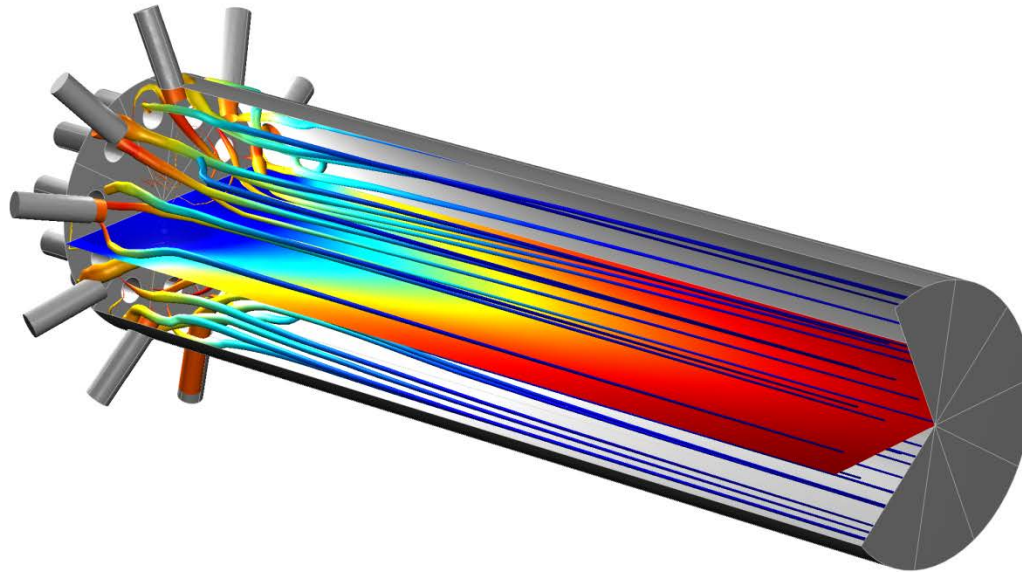
* This model also requires
the Microfluidics Module or the CFD Module



Petrochemistry and Polymerization



Petrochemistry and Polymerization

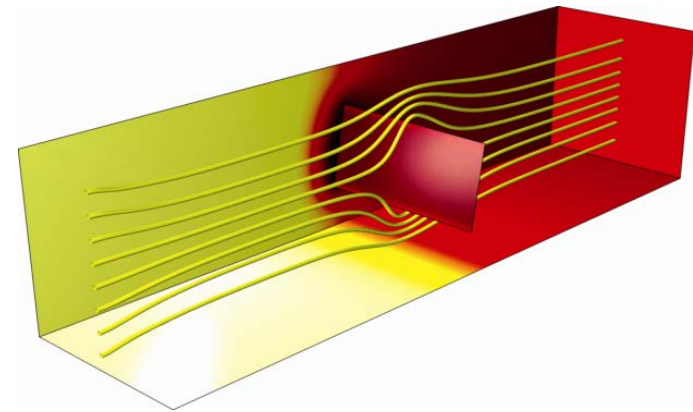
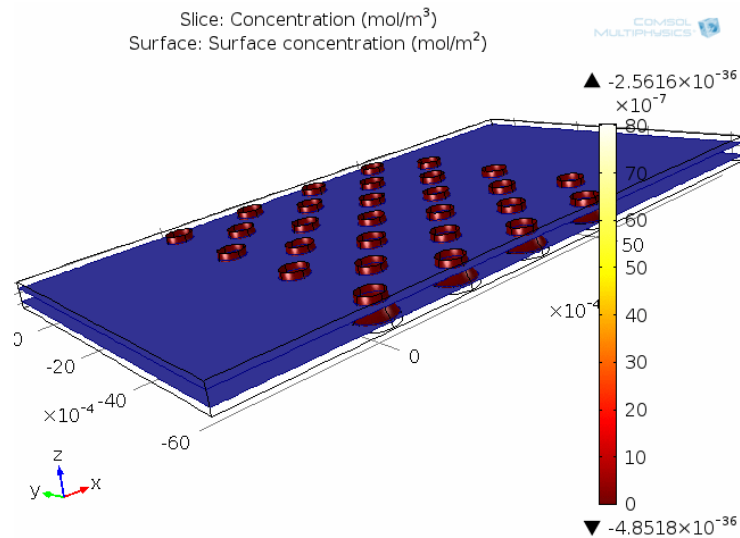


Velocity field and streamlines along with the concentration distribution in a multijet tubular reactor*

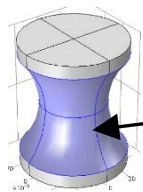
* This model also requires
the CFD Module



Surface Chemistry and Semiconductors



Velocity field streamlines and concentration distribution
in a GaAs chemical vapor deposition reactor

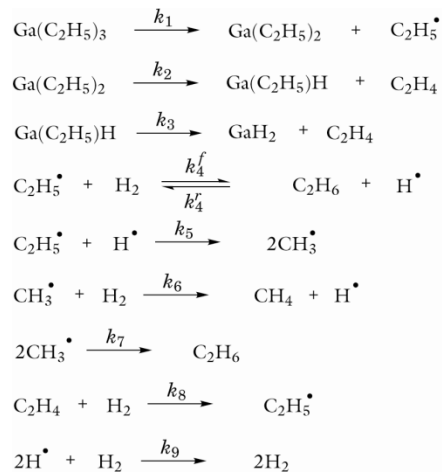


Active sites in a biosensor

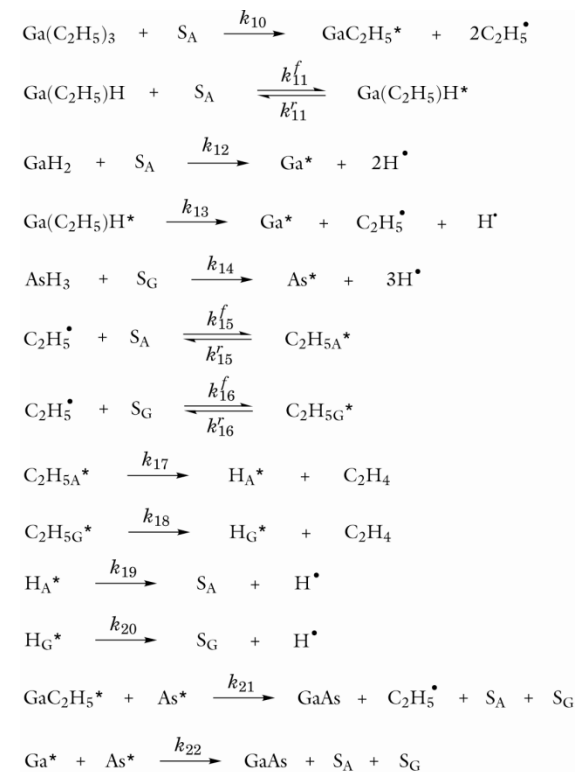


Surface Chemistry and Semiconductors

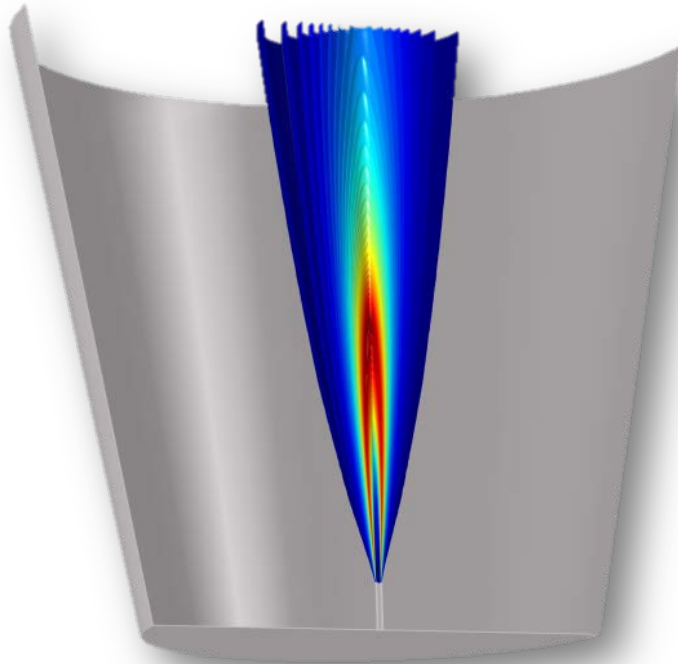
Bulk reactions



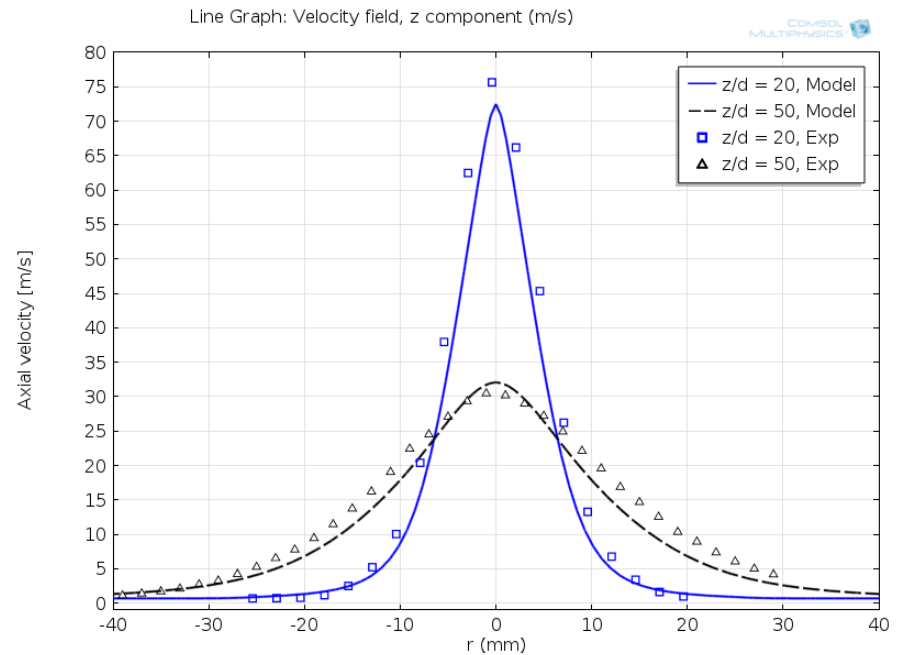
Surface reactions



Combustion Chemistry



COMSOL model of syngas combustion in a turbulent round-jet burner



Good agreement with experimental results

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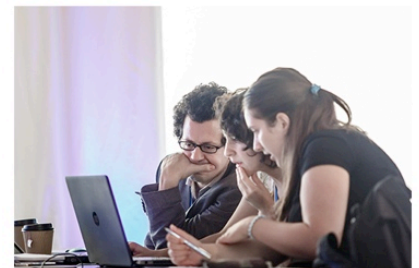
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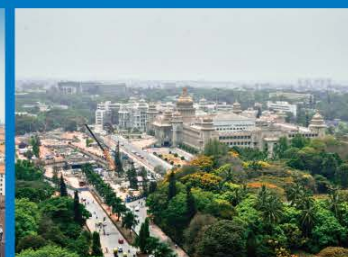
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